FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL BURNED

Three Men Perish On a Blazing Schoolship.

TORPEDOES EXPLODE IN FIRE.

The Excellent Discipline Maintained on the Burning Ship and Prompt Work of the Rescue Crews Saves Nearly 500 Men—Intense Excitement At the Naval Station.

Toulon, France (By Cable).—The torpedo schoolship Algeciras, stationed in this harbor, was totally destroyed by fire at a late hour Sunday evening.

The burning of the ship created the greatest alarm throughout the city. News of the fire was first conveyed at about 11 o'clock by the firing of cannon in the harbor. The people hurriedly left the cafes and theatres and rushed to the docks, whence they could see the Algeciras, a mass of flames in the harbor. The burning vessel stood out brilliantly in the encircling darkness, and the glare of the flames lit up the other shipping and the coast and wharves.

There was terrible anxiety concerning the fate of the 500 men on board until the authorities announced that everybody had been taken off in boats and saved, with the exception of three. Those men did not answer the roll-call, and it is presumed they were burned to death.

As soon as the men had been taken off the flaming vessel, the efforts of the authorities were directed to safeguarding the other ships anchored in the vicinity of the Algeciras, including the new battleship Patrie and the torpedo cruiser La Hire. These two warships were towed to places of safety.

The authorities came rapidly to the conclusion that the Algeciras was doomed, and she was left to burn herself out.

The discipline maintained on board the Algeciras was excellent. A majority of the men were cool and collected. The small boats of the Algeciras were launched, filled with men and rowed away, while those who could not leave in this manner awaited the arrival of their rescuers. A few of the men, however, were forced by the flames to jump overboard and swim away. Six torpedoes on board the schoolship exploded while the men were leaving the vessel.

There was much fear during the height of the fire that a torpedo magazine on shore would become ignited, but this was prevented by deluging the magazine with heavy streams of water from powerful fireboats.

It is not known whether the fire originated from an explosion of powder or broke out among the stores on board.

The Algeciras for 12 years had been employed as a torpedo training ship. She was of 5,047 tons displacement and was built in 1855.

GIRL SAVES HER FATHER.

Charge Of Murder Changed From Him To His Brother.

Marion, O. (Special).—Lena Guiffritta obtained the freedom of her father, John Guiffritta, who was accused of murdering his wealthy brother. She also caused her father's brother, Joseph, to be charged with the murder.

Theodore Grasse, aged 22, the girl's sweetheart, claims that Joseph Guiffritta had told him that he had murdered his brother, and threatened Grasse with death if he divulged the secret.

Lena Guiffritta pleaded with Grasse to tell what he knew. For love of her he finally consented. The point with which the murder was committed was found in a box in the basement of Guiffritta's store.

Sergeant Victor Churches, an Italian interpreter, was locked up all night in a cell between the prisoners Saturday night. Churches said that there was no doubt of Joseph Guiffritta being the murderer, though no confession had as yet been secured from him.

To Be Merged With Harvard.

Boston (Special).—The trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary and President Eliot, of Harvard, have prepared a plan for the merging, educationally, of that institution with its $1,000,000 fund with Harvard University, which will be carried out if accepted by the alumni of the seminary. The plan includes the removal of the seminary to Cambridge and the erection of a $100,000 building.

Curzon's Share Of Wife's Estate.

Chicago (Special).—As a result of a conference between Lord Curzon and representatives of the Leiter estate it developed that the foreign nobleman who married Miss Mary Leiter in Washington will receive only the income from one-third of $1,750,000, and upon his death his share will go to his children.

Drove Scissors Into Heart.

Adrian, Mich. (Special).—Miss Ola Kelley was murdered at her home in Holloway, Mich., by Joseph Ghiches, a rejected suitor, who drove her throat with a pair of scissors and drove the scissors into her heart.

"Congress Can Investigate."

Washington (Special).—Secretary Taft said that he had not considered any action by Congress in relation to the discharge of the negro troops who "shot up" Brownsville, Tex., and were ordered dismissed from the service in consequence of their acts. "But there is one thing I have learned that Congress can do," he said, laughingly, "it can investigate. I know that from experience, for Congress has investigated everything I ever had anything to do with."

Woman As Sheriff.

Nashua, N. H. (Special).—Mrs. M. Jennie Kendall, of this city, has been commissioned the first deputy sheriff ever appointed in New Hampshire by Sheriff Nathaniel Doane. The appointment received the indorsement of several leading lawyers and many business men. Mrs. Kendall has been the active agent of the Woman's Humane Society, organized to protect dumb animals, and it was to further the efficiency of her work in the society that the appointment was secured.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The National Grange Convention adopted resolutions condemning free seed distribution by the government as being of no benefit, opposing a national fertilizer law and favoring amendment of the oleomargarine law by striking out the work "knowingly" to the end that convictions may be procured for violation of the law.

A committee of the locomotive engineers of the Reading system had a conference with the general superintendent on the question of increase of wages, but no decision was reached.

Ferdinand L. Barnett, colored, assistant state's attorney, who, according to the police returns, was elected judge of the new municipal court in Chicago, has been counted out.

A fine of $18,000 was assessed against the New York Central Railroad by Judge Holt in the New York federal Court for granting rebates to the Sugar Trust.

Mrs. Horace Hoyes, of Mount Lebanon, was held up in Pittsburg, Pa., by a rough-looking highwayman in the heart of the business section of the city.

Eight boys lassoed an aged Russian in New York, but were scared off before they robbed him.

Frances S. Coxe, of Asheville, N. C., son of the late Frank Coxe, died suddenly in Philadelphia.

Delos Highland killed his bride and himself at their home near Cassopolis, Mich.

A Southern freight train ran away down a mountain-side in North Carolina at a speed of 70 miles an hour, finally jumping the track and turning over and over.

Mrs. William L. Lawson, wife of the millionaire jute manufacturer, says 10 witnesses perjured themselves in testifying in the three divorce suits instituted by her husband.

Mrs. Amanthis Jungbluth, wife of Carl Jungbluth, secretary of the Continental Tobacco Company, has brought suit for divorce asking for $200,000 alimony.

Dr. D. C. Gilman was re-elected president of the National Civil Service Reform League at the meeting in New Haven. A number of addresses were delivered.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, who had charge of the Red Cross relief work at San Francisco, denies grafters got any of the contributions.

The American Sugar Refining Company was found guilty of accepting rebates from the New York Central Railroad.

Negroes of Chicago have protested against Senator Tillman being permitted to speak in that city.

Thomas F. Ryan gave notice that he had resigned from a large number of directorates of railroads and other corporations on account of inability to give proper attention to them.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association was begun in New Haven. Addresses were made by President Daniel C. Gilman and Secretary Bonaparte.

It is declared that Mrs. Hannah Graham will appear in court against Signor Caruso, the tenor, who is charged with annoying her, tomorrow.

Mme. Anastasie Louise de Massy fired three shots at Gustave Simon, a New York merchant, in the latter's office.

The schooner Lula G. Rabel foundered in four fathoms of water near Charleston, S. C. The crew escaped.

Rev. Dr. Algernon Crapsey, charged with heresy, has been suspended by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The condition of Bishop John J. Tigert, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is slightly worse.

The annual Horse Show began in Madison Square Garden with an unusually fine list of entries.

Over 40 lives were lost in a collision of the steamers Dix and Jeanie on the Pacific Coast.

The Alabama State Agricultural School at Athens was blown down by Sunday's storm.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to $10 millions dollars to promote international peace.

Alienists have declared that Harry K. Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White.

Patrolman Luke Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, was killed in a duel with a burglar.

Foreign.

Announcement of the proposed Jewish reforms in Russia has aroused the opposition of the reactionary elements. It is the intention of the ministry to leave the main Jewish question to Parliament for settlement.

The United States government has made friendly representations to the government of Great Britain regarding the action of the Newfoundland officials against colonial fishermen enlisting on Board American vessels.

The British House of Lords struck out the clause in the Education Bill empowering the establishment of a central education council for London because it contained the spirit of home rule.

Herr Von Arnim, president of the Germania Agricultural Society, has been appointed German minister of agriculture in succession to General Von Podbielski, who recently resigned.

Among the bills against Count de Castellane presented to the court by creditors was one for $37,400 for Gobelin tapestries and another for $24,000 for jewels.

Vice Admiral von Eickstedt, director of the construction bureau of the German Navy, announced that the German Navy intended to turbine engines.

The embassy and police guards in Rome have been reinforced to assure the protection of King George of Greece.

The French custom authorities are having their cannon canned pork and bacon because of the elimination of the miroscopic examination of the product from the new American inspection regulations.

Senator Gaudin de Vilaine made a vicious attack in the French Senate upon the foreign and interior policy of the government. The Senate voted confidence of the government.

The inventories of church properties in France were continued. Soldiers battered down the doors of a church at Villeorgne de la Salonge, but were driven back by the fumes of saltpetre.

The Westminster Gazette, of London, says that Great Britain's former influence and prestige in Washington have been usurped by the German Embassy.

CRASH OF SHIPS IN THE NIGHT

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse and the Orinico.

MANY ARE KILLED AND INJURED.

Intense Excitement on the Two Vessels After Collision—The Big German Steamer Sustains Most Damage—An Unusual Number of Collisions and Other Marine Disasters.

MANY MARINE DISASTERS.

Three men and a woman were killed, six women and a man were injured and five persons were knocked overboard and drowned from the steamer Orinoco and four persons were killed and eight injured on the Kaiser Wilhelm red Grosse. Both ships were badly damaged.

The North German Lloyd steamer Malo, coming into New York from Bremen, collided with a four-masted schooner, the bowsprit of which tore a hole 10 feet in diameter in the steamer amidship. No lives were lost.

The river steamer Lurline was sunk in collision with a towboat off Rainier, Ore. The passengers made narrow escapes.

In storms on the Great Lakes three boats were wrecked, a number of vessels crippled or blown ashore and many lives lost.

The Anchor Line Steamer Conemaugh is ashore on Point Pelee, in Lake Erie.

Cherbourg (By Cable).—In the collision in a dense fog between the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the British Royal Mail steamer Orinoco four steerage passengers were killed and seven persons injured. On the Orinoco three men and a woman were killed, six women and a man were injured and five persons were knocker overboard and drowned.

The four steerage passengers killed out right on the German steamer were Geo. Muhlbeier and Samuel Croissant, of Worms; Michael Zimbelman, of Forbach, and Anna Kouecilik of Ceeclowitz, Bohemia. A girl named Stevier was disemboweled and died in a hospital.

When the collision occurred the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was steaming at the rate of 17 knots an hour from Cherbourg, after having touched here on her voyage out. The Orinoco was bound for this port when the accident happened. The commander of the Orinoco claims that he signalled that he was going to starboard of the North German Lloyd vessel, but that the latter held her course across the Orinoco's bow and only went to port of the Orinoco when it was too late.

Breach Twelve Feet Wide.

The engines of the Orinoco, it is added, were reversed so soon as it appeared likely that an accident would occur, but she crashed into the starboard bow of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, making a breach 12 feet wide. The stem of the Orinoco above the water line was carried away as the vessels cleared after the collision. The shock threw all the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off their feet and the greatest excitement prevailed, especially in the steerage of the German vessel.

The captain of the Orinoco ordered boats to be cleared away, but the panic on board of that ship was general. Some of the crew jumped into and launched two of her boats and several frenzied women attempted to get into them as they were being lowered over the side. One boat was swamped when it struck the water.

Rescued From The Water.

So soon as the accident occurred a number of small boats from Cherbourg put out to the scene of the collision and succeeded in rescuing some of the sailors and passengers, who were struggling in the waves, but five of the crew of the Orinoco are believed to have been drowned.

The German ship sustained the most damage, the loss being estimated at $200,000.

The damage to the Orinoco was confined to her bows.

Both vessels remain in the roadstead here.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse carried 258 first-class passengers, including Thos. Sammons, the American sculptor; several Nicaraguans, and Jay White, the American consul general at Bogota, Colombia, recently appointed at Hawaii. There were also on board 350 second-class and 1700 third-class passengers.

Brick Wall Blown Down.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—A brick wall 30 feet high, 100 feet long and from 18 to 24 inches thick, being built at the waterworks at the foot of Massachusetts Avenue, was blown down by a high wind, burying two men in the debris, completely covering one of the steam pumps, putting out of commission several dynamos which furnished light for the plant and smashing the mammouth stone flue through which steam was transmitted from the boiler rooms to the steam pumps. As a result of the accident Buffalo's water supply is greatly crippled.

DRIVER OF AUTO KILLED

Ernest Keeler's Fatal Run At Point Breeze.

Philadelphia (Special).—Ernest D. Keeler, of New York, demonstrator and professional driver of racing automobiles, was killed and Henry Lutton, of Colwyn, Pa., was dangerously hurt in a collision while trying out racing cars on the Point Breeze Racetrack, preparatory to the Quaker City Motor Club Cup races.

Running at a 1.04 clip, Keeler attempted to pass between a machine on the rail and a repair cart driven by a negro who was at work on the track. At the same time a machine driven by James Hamilton, who had with him Henry Lutton as mechanician, attempted to pass through the opening. The car driven by Keeler caught the forward end of the car driven by Hamilton, tearing off the front wheels.

Lutton was thrown from his seat into the dirt cart and Keeler's car after rolling over several times turned turtle. Keeler was pinned under the car and was killed almost instantly. His skull was fractured, one eye was gouged out, his nose was broken and his collarbone fractured. Lutton had a great hole torn in his head and was hurt internally.

Several other racing machines were on the track when the accident occurred and all of them were picked up and taken to the clubhouse, whence they were carried to the hospital. Keeler was dead befor the hospital was reached, but Lutton will probably recover.

Keeler is said to have come from Lansing, Mich., but his home is now in New York, where he is survived by a wife and a child.

Keeler participated in the elimination contest at the Vanderbilt cup races, and has contested with Tom Cooper, who was killed last week in New York. He was 26 years old.

The accident in which Keeler met death occurred just before 5 o'clock, when all was in readiness for the cup races.

TRYING TO STIR UP STRIFE.

Russian Newspaper On Japanese-American Differences.

St. Petersburg (Special).—The Novoe Vremya, which is continually raising the spectre of a war between Japan and the United States, in a leading article on the relations between the United States and Japan, says:

"Although the San Fransisco school trouble has been settled, the official optimism we both sides is not justified. The situation is quite similar to that preceding the Russo-Japanese War. The race issue cleverly raised by the Tokio Cabinet may at the proper moment be revived and pressed to the point of rupture, giving Japan the prerogative of the attacking side. This growing conflict of interests is most serious, because it is inspired by a national ambition to which the United States in future must either make full submission or measure forces with militant Japan."

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS LEFT.

Frisco May Build A Hospital With Relief Fund.

San Francisco (Special).—With $4,000,000 still on hand to be devoted to the relief of the refugees, it is stated that the relief committee has had several executive meetings to determine what shall be done with the money.

It is claimed that the directors of the relief work find that the need of relief has passed, except such cases as may require care of by the regular charity organizations.

Allan Pollock, it is said, is in favor of establishing a $2,000,000 hospital with a part of the fund which Herbert B. Law would turn over to the regular charity organizations. As the wishes of the donors of the relief funds may have to be consulted, no decision has as yet been arrived at.

Famous Missionary Dead.

Bethlehem, Pa. (Special).—John Adolphus Hartman, a retired Moravian missionary among the Delaware Indians in Ontario, Canada, for 24 years, and prior for eight years in charge of the Moravian mission at Ebenezer, in Australia, died of heart failure, aged 74 years. He was a native of South America and was educated in Germany. He leaves a widow and two children.

Whipped His Engine Crew.

Antwerp, Ore. (Special).—The big British ship Ivernia, which was given up for lost, is in port, after being out 115 days from Antwerp. She has on board experienced no suffering. Captain Collingwood, who is six feet three inches tall and built in proportion to his height, had to whip the entire crew through which steam was transmitted from the boiler rooms to the steam pumps. As a result of the accident Buffalo's water supply is greatly crippled.

A POISON SQUAD MEMBER IS DEAD

His Mother Says Boric Acid Tests Killed Him.

WAS DROPPED FROM THE SQUAD.

Medical Men, However, Declare That the Food Administered Could Not Have, Under Any Circumstances, Caused the Development of Tuberculosis.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Robert Vance Freeman, 23 years old and a member of the first "poison squad" in the experiments conducted by Professor Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, died at his home, in this city, from tuberculosis. Mrs. Lorea Latham, his mother, declares her son's death was caused by his service in the "poison squad," and due to effects of boric acid and adulterants placed in his food after he volunteered his services to Dr. Wiley for his pure-food experiment.

Mrs. Latham declared that he was healthy and sturdy when her son joined the "poison squad," and made a better average in the physical examination than any of the 26 men who were examined at the same time. She declares that they told him that the poisoned food had no effect on his constitution, but he began to fail from the first day he became a member of the class. In less than half the time he was allowed to remain the class as disabled.

The records of the department show that young Freeman was not in sound physical condition when he became a member of the boric acid squad two years ago, and that the preliminary examinations of the young man indicated lung trouble, and he was recommended to drop from the squad on April 23, some weeks before the squad was disbanded.

While the young man's mother insists that food tests killed her son, medical men in the city do not hold that opinion, and declare that the food administered to the "poison squad" could not have been in any event directly responsible for Freeman's development of tuberculosis.

Speaking about her son's last illness, Mrs. Latham said:

"His stomach was destroyed by the poisons he was forced to swallow," she continued, "and for the last three years he has been a total wreck. His stomach was eaten out absolutely, and as a result he could not retain food or medicine.

"The food test conducted by Dr. Wiley was directly responsible for his death and for the serious illness of others. When my son became a member of the poison squad I did not know it. He told me that he was eating with a friend, whose people were in the country, and it was about six months after the tests had been going on that I found it out.

"Robert was deathly ill at that time, and I called in a physician, to whom the boy told the whole story. He was in bed for about two weeks and promised me that he would not go back to the food-test table, but he did.

"Within a month he was forced to resign his position on account of ill health, and the physicians who attended him said that he would have to go out West. I packed him up and sent him away, but our means would not permit his staying, so he had to come home. He had been critically ill for many months, and has been expecting his death at any time.

"Dr. Wiley was in to see the boy a week ago Sunday, and he said at that time that he could not get well. I do not intend to prosecute the government or Dr. Wiley," Mrs. Latham concluded, "but I do think the whole matter should be given an airing for the protection of other young men who go through the same thing.

Favors The Income Tax.

Columbus, O. (Special).—Governor Harris stated he would recommend in his first message to the legislature the levying of a tax on incmes by the State of Ohio if a way can be found to enact a law that will stand the constitutional test. The Governor also favors a re-enactment of the inheritance tax law repealed by the legislature.

James F. Delaney Shot.

Chicago (Special).—James F. Delaney, vice president of the American Shipping Company, was shot and fatally by his wife, who immediately afterward committed suicide.

Dr. Dickinson's Career Ended.

Richmond, Va. (Special).— Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, one of the most widely known ministers of the Southern Baptist Church and for many years editor of the Religious Herald, died at a late hour Sunday, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for some years. He was a graduate of Richmond College and of the University of Virginia. He was married three times.

Defaulting Teller Is Sane.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—A jury in the Federal Court declared Alexander C. Chisholm, paying teller of the First National Bank, sane and sufficiently in possession of his faculties to be tried for the defalcation.

Crapsey Will Not Recant.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—The probability that Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, who was suspended from the Protestant Episcopal Church on the ground that he is a heretic, will recant any of the opinions which led to his ecclesiastical condemnation or resign his pulpit in any way seems to the position he has taken is so very slight as not to be worth consideration. Later, after he has had time to consult with his counsel, he will issue a full statement.

Gold Hidden Under Carpet.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—It became known that during the auction sale of the household effects of the late John Mollin, at his former home, 235 Winewood Avenue, $15,000 in gold was found hidden away under a dusty old carpet which the auctioneer had just sold as it lay on the floor. When the purchaser ripped it up the money was found. Mr. Mollin was at one time prominent in the iron industry at Pittsburg.

CHURCH BURNS SULPHUR

Suffocating Fumes Drives The Soldiers Back.

Paris (By Cable).—The net results of the inventory operations conducted throughout the country Tuesday show that a total of over 1,500 inventories were made. In only a few cases were there serious collisions between those who resisted the intrusion of the government commissioners and the troops. The reports show that altogether four gendarmes and several peasants were wounded, and that about one dozen demonstrators were arrested. They were at once tried and sentenced to short terms in jail. In several instances the people are still holding out, and will remain in the churches throughout the night.

The work of inventorying has been completed in 63 out of the total of 86 departments. There still remain 2,000 inventories to be taken in the other 23 departments, and in some places stout resistance is anticipated.

Premier Clemenceau said in the Chamber of Deputies that the troops had been ordered to exercise patience but that if they were fired on they would reply.

Taken by Surprise.

When the soldiers battered down the doors of the church of the Villaincigue-de-la-Salinagne they were driven out by sulphur fumes, and the prefect of police compelled to suspend the inventory.

In most cases the parish priests and bishops, after protesting, yielded to force. In a few cases the priests defended the churches until the doors were broken down. In hundreds of cases the keys were taken by surprise, the authorities calling at the parsonage before daylight and completing their work before an alarm could be given.

At Armentieres, department du Nord, after the doors of the church had been broken in, the authorities found the vestry fortified with a formidable work of defense together with barbed wire. The congregation of the church and nuns called "The Carmagnole" while the taking of the inventory was proceeding.

A Bishop Ejected.

When the authorities arrived at the seminary of Montmorillon, capital of the Department of Orne, they found the bishop forcing the door in person and the soldiers were compelled to eject him.

At St. Ginolph, on the Swiss frontier, troops occupied all the approaches of the church in order to keep back the enraged populace.

Resistance was general throughout the Department of Herault. Violent resistance occurred at Pignan, where the churches were filled with fumes of burning sulphur, which was shoveled into the building from the vestry and the roof, and again and again forced out the soldiers, while a crowd of men and women outside shouted maledictions on the troops and hurled stones at them.

The church was finally cleared by a charge of infantry in order to permit the firemen to flood the church, but it was then discovered that the water mains had been plugged.

WEDDED IN A WAGON.

Kentucky Couple Made One After An Exciting Adventure.

Paducah, Ky. (Special).—Standing with guests drenched after a battle with a swollen creek in a horse wagon, Ben Benscoter and Dora Fox, aged 21 and 18, were the relief work find that the need of the couple married in the wagon. The rains had swollen creeks over the banks and a bridge over which the wedding procession was washed away. The team plunged into the rushing stream, the girl clinging to the bed of the wagon and Benscoter flung himself at the horses. By desperate efforts he managed to guide them down stream until a bend threw them ashore.

A Political Move.

Antwerp, Belgium (By Cable).—A royal decree issued grants to an American company, for rubber and other exploitation, about 1,000,000 acres for 60 years. The concession includes a strip or over 12 miles on the left bank of the Congo to the Ywuhi River, a strip south of Stanley Pool to the confluence of the Congo and Kouo River and a 10-year option on 1,250,000 acres. The press generally regards the concession as being a political move for the purpose of forcing Government to involve the United States in any future international complication.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

Bank of England's discount rate was continued for another week at 6 per cent.

Norfolk & Western directors are discussing plans for issuing new convertible bonds.

Secretary Cortelyou's annual report is expected to show over 20 per cent. gain on the common stock.

W. L. Bull says the report is not believed that Delaware & Hudson is to be put on a 10 per cent. basis.

A larger dividend on Smokeless Powder is the interesting rumor current by brokers who are usually pretty well informed.

Stockholders of the Tennessee Coal & Iron may subscribe for the new issue of bonds at par, one for their present holdings respectfully, at the price of $100 per share.

Street rumors say J. J. Hill has passed to Mr. Mussuri, Kansas & Texas to offer Harriman a share option of Illinois Central, on the theory, probably, that half a loaf is better than none.

Ohio's new Governor says he favors an income tax.

At last the American Cement rise is explained. Six leading companies, including the American, have formed the North American Portland Cement Company. This latter concern will manage the output of all and will act as the parent or holding company.

The Pennsylvania's coal and coke tonnage on Eastern lines so far this year have amounted to 43,381,000 tons, compared with 40,634,000 in the same period last year.

"A Broad Street subway would cost much less per mile than the Market Street Subway," says an engineer who is familiar with the latter operation. He says much of the Broad Street line could be very heavily built. New York's subway cost about $2,000,000 a mile.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. MOSS, Attorney-at-Law. Courts—State and Federal. Practice in the Courts of Buckingham and Nelson.

CLARENCE J. CAMPBELL, Attorney-at-Law. Practice in the Courts of Buckingham and Nelson.

JAMES PATTESON, Repton, Va. C. BOSSIEUX, Buckingham, Va.

PATTESON & BOSSIEUX, ATTORNEYS-at-Law. Courts—State and Federal, all entrusted to us will receive careful attention.

A. H. CLEMENT, Attorney-at Law and Notary Public. Practice in the Courts of Buckingham and Appomattox. Collections a specialty. Buckingham C. H., Va.

R. E. FOUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Arvonia, Buckingham County, Va. Practice in the Courts of Buckingham, Cumberland and Appomattox. Appeals in Buckingham and Supreme Court of Appeals a specialty.

A. [illegible] Attorney-at-Law. Practice in the Courts of Buckingham, Appomattox, Prince Edward and Cumberland. Will be found at Dillwyn on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, and at Buckingham C. H. on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month. Collections promptly attended to. Buckingham guarantees to work for us.

R. C. TANNY, CONSTABLE "PONTIUS" WEST APPOMATTOX, VA.

All business entrusted to the undersigned will be attended to. Courthouse Company is authorized to act as my bondsman.

J. L. CHESNAULT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AT J. B. ATWOOD'S, WEST APPOMATTOX. Appomattox and Prince Edward solicited.

W. D. DUGUID, Successor to Geo. A. Dugu[illegible] Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director, LYNCHBURG, VA. Long Distance 'Phone 33.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Two hundred and fifty women struck at Adams, Kan.

Labor unions subscribed $1,000 to President Gompers' political campaign fund.

The Australian Federal government has decided to pay all employes fortnightly.

Mary Maguire, discharged as a waitress by J. S. Vetterlein, of Philadelphia, Pa., brought suit for $10,000 damages for her former employer.

All the switchmen in the Pacific Coast Line yards were called out on a sympathetic strike at Waycross, Ga., because of the discharge of the night yardmaster.

A determined effort is being made to infuse fresh life into the Amalgamated Union of Clerks of England, and upwards were to be active pa[illegible]

About 400 workers in the Rock Island railroad shops, members of the National Rubber Works Union and the Building Laborers' Union, went on strike for better conditions.

In 1866 the first National Congress was held at Baltimore, August 20. This body met [illegible] Labor Union, and from that time on the movement has been growing.

Rock Island-Frisco railroad officials have formed the Novelty Express Company to take charge of the system's express business.

The National Express Company announced a ten per cent. increase in wages.

Wedded in a Wagon.

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Separation Bill Approved.

The French Chamber, by a vote of 416 to 163, approved the bill separating the Church and State despite the law without modification.

Capitalist Grants Improved Service.

H. H. Rogers, through his influence promised improved lighting and fire service for Staten Island.

Express Company Increases Wages.

The National Express Company announced a ten per cent. increase in wages.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Edison claims he has built an ore that will run forever.

General Sherman is the name given his baby girl Theodore Roosevelt.

The Marquis Doria, at Rome, declared that Canada would welcome Italian immigration.

Frank M. Nye, a brother of the late Bill Nye, the humorist, died at a Los Angeles hospital.

Mr. Mellhenney, the new Consular Commissioner, comes from Louisiana family that makes [illegible]

Ex-Mayor Phelan has been elected president of the California Society of Red Cross, in charge of San Francisco relief.

Brigadier - General Funston, formally taken charge of the Division of the Pacific at the Presidio, San Francisco, west, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Walter Wellman, Arctic explorer, returning to America, declares his belief that the airship is the practical method by which to reach the North Pole.

Emperor William is said to be angry at the number of engravings of his portrait which are being exported, and is seeking means to prevent their sale.

Secretary Root, speaking at the annual dinner of the Union League Club in Kansas City, eulogized the world-wide peace and [illegible] relations between the United States.

Frederick Hess, of San Francisco, proprietor of the California Journal, has celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. In 1856 he was a publisher in Leipsic, and then eighteen years old he purchased the paper named and [illegible] it for nearly a century since.

The Pennsylvania's coal and coke tonnage on Eastern lines so far this year have amounted to 43,381,000 tons, compared with 40,634,000 in the same period last year.

"A Broad Street subway would cost much less per mile than the Market Street Subway," says an engineer who is familiar with the latter operation. He says much of the Broad Street line could be very heavily built. New York's subway cost about $2,000,000 a mile.

A Thanksgiving Sermon.

BY NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor of Plymouth Church.

[illegible] 242 years have passed, [illegible] ring has become our first [illegible] holiday. It is essentially [illegible] of the family. It celebrates [illegible] and dates the fireside joys. [illegible] really celebrates a deliverance from danger. The summer of [illegible] frightened and the harvest filled. The Indian hunters retire the forest, food and [illegible] were scarce, and with terror [illegible] fathers looked forward [illegible] winter and possible starvation [illegible]. In their hour of extremity [illegible] minister announced that on [illegible] Thursday of November there [illegible] a day of fasting and prayer [illegible] would commend themselves and their enterprise unto God. [illegible] they reached the [illegible] where the service was to be [illegible] an the sentinel shouted the [illegible] that a ship with [illegible]-boaten sails and blackened [illegible] entering the harbor. The ship brought food against the [illegible] and baptism against the enemy. [illegible] with joy, the Pilgrim [illegible] changed a second time [illegible], and so this day was [illegible] by celebrating the feast [illegible] the family. Ears of corn [illegible] the world that by a happy [illegible] of grain, and grass [illegible] overflowing with goods, for stuffed [illegible] and shelves, for homes overflowing with happiness, on which God's holiest sunlight falls; thankful for laws that are just, for liberty that is universal, for new and luxurious forms of beauty and of truth, let us [illegible] the crown of all our joys.

For the trip hammer, that has multiplied the stroke of man's arm; and the locomotive, that has lengthened the years of life foot; and the tools that have hastened the movement of his fingers.

For the spectroscope, that has made us at home in foreign planets.

For the telephone, that has halved man's labor and brought distant across the seas.

For the increasing interest in fine arts.

For the X-ray, that has made the body transparent to surgeons and physicians.

For anaesthetics, that have lessened pain, robbed surgery of its terrors and relieved sufferers of their agony.

For photography, that preserves for us the faces of our departed dead.

For the increasing respect for labor and the return of the spirit of good will.

For the announcement that never have there been so few children working in store and shop, or so large a proportion in the schoolrooms.

For the fact that all the paths that lead to office and honor and wealth are now open to all the boys.

That to the four desirable vocations called the professions have now been added forty more that offer splendid prizes to young men who are fitted for the task.

For the lessening of drunkenness in our country.

For the new enthusiasm in municipal reform.

For the enormous gifts this year poured out for college, library and church and social reform.

For the strengthening of the home and the family ties, and the increasing movement against easy divorce.

For the increasing honor and dignity that attaches to the Republic.

For the press, sowing the whole land with the good seed of wisdom and knowledge; for books and magazines, that have exalted the imagination while they have inspired the intellect.

For the return of the tides of faith in the church and the decline of infidelity.

For the fact that the whole trend is up grade instead of down grade; that the gains are universal and immeasurable.

Never were the reasons for Thanksgiving so many or so weighty. Our people are justified in looking forward to a golden era, when all young hearts shall be turned toward school and church, when all feet will be [illegible] to a long upward march [illegible] to plant a grass, a sweet hope within the heart and points all those who on Thanksgiving Day front an empty chair—points them, I say, upward, where there are other mansions and the Father's House, and where, on a new Thanksgiving Day, the family circle shall be reunited amidst scenes of unwonted joy.—New York World.

—From the Youth's Companion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIRE AND THE WINDOW ROUTE.

How San Francisco Might Have Avoided Most of Her Loss.

Seventy-three per cent. of all the damage done by fire to buildings other than that in which it originates is attributable to the window route, writes Commissioner Fitzpatrick, in Insurance Engineering. More than that, forty-eight per cent. of the entire fire loss of the country in normal years is traceable to lack of window protection.

In extraordinary conflagrations the percentage increases at a frightful ratio. It is fairly established, for instance, that at San Francisco fire actually originated at eleven different points in comparatively insignificant buildings.

Had the windows in adjacent buildings been protected those eleven fires would have been confined to those eleven buildings; and the value of those eleven buildings was certainly not more than $100,000.

The fire of unprotected windows has therefore cost San Francisco more than 11,000 buildings instead of the original eleven, and something like $1,500,000,000 of property and business loss! Had the windows of the big so-called fireproof buildings been protected, at a cost of possibly $60,000, the contents of those buildings would be intact to-day, and just that one item means nearly $9,000,000 lost.

Many protections have been devised and tested; some of them work well, but in most of them, particularly those involving automatic is depended upon, there is liable to be a slipup at the wrong moment. Of course almost anything is better than nothing. Iron or other metallic shutters are, at least, fire retardants, though they ultimately warp and warp and twist and frequently yield to the pressure of fire.

The one thing that stand pre-eminently above everything else, considered from every point of view: appearance, certainty of protection, availability and cheapness, is the wireglass. Where even the glass melts it is still held in place by the wire and bars the passage of flame.

I know of but one case where it failed. The victim made a great hullabaloo about it and I was rather surprised to hear his story. Upon investigation I did find the wireglass nearly rolled up lying on the window sill. The intelligent fellow had used wireglass in a blind way for a wood sash!

To sum up, put me down as a stanch believer in wireglass in metallic or asbestos sash for ordinary window protection; and where the danger is great double glazed sash and wireglass.

Wages of Russian Farm Laborers.

The extreme poverty and the low standard of living of peasants from whom the agricultural laborers are recruited assure a low level of wages for agricultural labor. The average wages will appear almost incredibly low from an American point of view, notwithstanding the general complaints of the estate holders concerning the unreasonable demands of the laborers.

According to an official investigation embracing the decade of 1882-1891, the average annual wages for a male agricultural worker in Russia were less than $22 and for a female the yearly [illegible] will receive prompt and careful attention.

Having [illegible] and Buckingham Counties would find it to their interest to call at my shop. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Amalgam Filling.....50c. and $1.00
Gold Crown.....$5.00 and $8.00
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LODGE DIRECTORY.

STATED COMMUNICATIONS of Andersonville Lodge, No. 213, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall at Buckingham Court House, Va., TUESDAY on or before the full moon in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. All Master Masons are fraternally invited.